

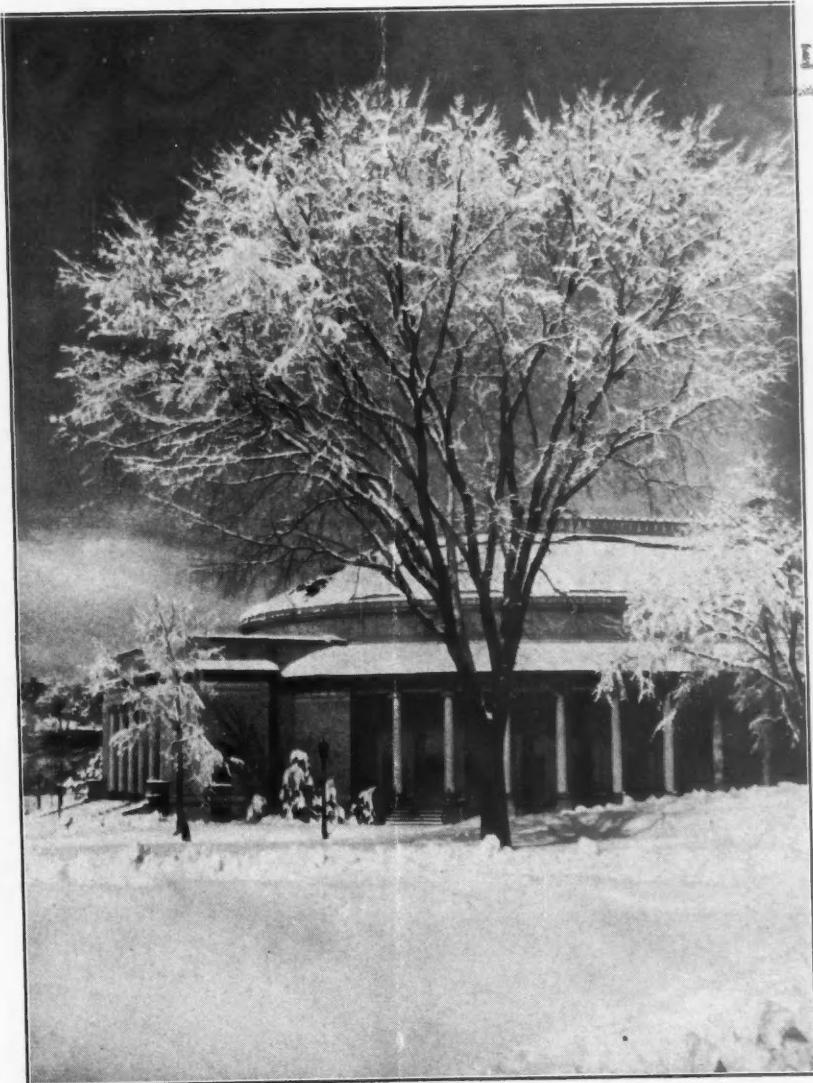
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The Cornell Countryman

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

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Volume XXXVIII

January, 1941

Number 4

The Time Has Come

"The time has come," the Walrus said,
"To talk of many things."

THIS little quotation from the adventures of Alice, as recounted by Lewis Carroll, applies to that time of year when thousands are thinking of the things to be talked of at

Cornell's Farm and Home Week

Not only will many things be talked of, but they will also be shown and acted, and presented otherwise in diverse and pleasant ways, by the State Colleges of Agriculture, Home Economics, and Veterinary Medicine, and by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station at Ithaca, and the Experiment Station at Geneva.

You are invited to be one of the several thousands of persons who will attend this annual gathering to share the lectures, discussions, demonstrations, conferences, exhibits, plays, movies, contests, banquets, concerts, with something for every member of the family.

Whatever has a part in the life of the farmer, the farm family and the rural community will be touched upon, and particular emphasis will be laid on

The Needs of the Hour

This, then, constitutes a cordial invitation to you, from the College officers at Cornell, to be one of the large and happy family. The Colleges not only welcome you, but welcome also the opportunity to be of service to all who visit

Farm and Home Week
February 10 to 15, 1941
at Ithaca, New York

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Incorporated 1914

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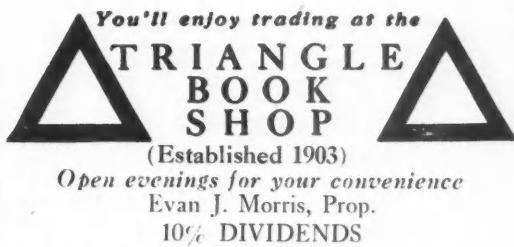
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The Editor says. . .

Use Sense During Defense

We are hearing a lot these days about how the small towns are booming with activity, and many are advancing the opinion that we have found the corner that prosperity has been hiding around for so long.

It recently entered our minds that perhaps in the hurray and bustle of the coming busy days, many people will be forgetting the lessons that we learned a few short years ago. Many problems are evolving from this new program and its effect on the layman, and we can expect many more perplexing problems to come forth in the future.

Defense industries are stimulating activity in the small town and the big town alike. How is this going to effect the rural population? As we see it, "Old Man Opportunity" will soon be knocking on the door of rural youth. Many young people will not wait for him to knock twice. They will be off to the city to take a job that means a weekly pay check and at least temporary security. But, will this security be anything more than temporary? Many of us can still remember the slump after the world war of the past, and we are doing a little wondering about whether or not this war will create a false prosperity.

However, any young man who is interested in farming should remember that in the long run rural life is a secure life. The economist still agrees that it is a good time to buy real estate, consequently a good time to become established in farming. But, let no one forget that lesson we learned in regard to exploiting marginal land. Our abandoned farms were abandoned for a reason, and the young man who buys one just because there is a chance to make a little money in farming will soon come to grief. Our's is a plea to all to use just as much business sense in the future as we had to use during the dark days of the past.

Those who are already established in farming can well take stock of the policy of the old mariner. He believed in keeping the ship going on an even keel through both fair and stormy weather. We can do well to keep the farm on an even keel during the next few years, if that old feeling of over confidence enters the picture, just remember that there have always been rainy days and there will be more in the future.

No matter what the economic situation, the advantage of the farm always has, and always will be based on the security that it offers. Part of this security lies in the fact that rural folk can produce most of their food at home. The more self sufficient we can be, the more secure we WILL be.

—J. W.

"District Number 10"

By Marie Call '42

THE January after I turned six, I started to school. It wasn't the streamlined first grade that we find nowdays, with its modern methods of teaching, bright airy rooms, and carefully separated groups of abnormal, normal, and subnormal children. It wasn't an ordinary city school—it wasn't even a centralized rural school. It was just the school that belonged to District Number 10.

District Number 10, as we called it, was, I believe, a typical rural school. From the outside, it was a plain, unattractive, grayish-yellow, clapboard building with two windows on each side except the front which was adorned with a "stoop" extending the length of the school. The grounds would have filled a landscape artist with despair. About 50 feet behind the school there was an abandoned sandpit with a quick-sand bottom. The fascinating danger of this was matched only by the ditch running along the road at one side of the school. In the spring when snows were melting this held the most beautiful rivers and consequently the engineering feats in damming were remarkable. This too, was forbidden but usually the slush was much more entrancing than the thought of dry feet.

The school house itself had one room, an entry for coats and the water-pail, a woodshed where bad boys were sent to ponder their misdeeds, and two very small toilet rooms. The main room was lighted by daylight, and heated by a wood stove in the front right hand corner. It had a painted cardboard blackboard across the front, and a small slate to one side. There were five rows of seats of various sizes, shapes, and purposes. If you wanted to sit with your best friend or if you were put with a newcomer to break him in, you sat in one of the double seats and carved your name on it as a hundred people had done before. If you were smart or the trustee's child, you might possibly sit at one of the three "new" desks which were firmly anchored to the floor and had the inkwell still present. If you were in ill favor, you crammed yourself into a "single" and when you moved, the desks behind and in front of you jiggled, and no one could do any studying. In the corner opposite the stove was a long bench—the recitation bench. When the teacher at her desk said, "Seventh grade arithmetic," one to four students might saunter to this seat and wait for the teacher to expose their ignorance. After about ten minutes, she would say, "Dismissed", and then

possibly the second grade reading would take their place. All this time, the other 25-odd students would be studying, writing notes, or raising their hands for permission to whisper to a friend or to get a drink.

Speaking of a drink reminds me of the common waterpail we all shared together. At the beginning of the school year, each student would bring a cup or glass which was placed on



a small shelf above the waterpail. The pupil's name was pasted under each glass. If there were several children in a family, one cup was thought sufficient. The rusted enamel pail held a dipper used to fill the individual glasses. Quite often, if we were in a hurry, we didn't bother to drink from our own cup, but would grab the first one we spied. Once in a while I'd see someone hurriedly snatch a drink directly from the dipper. Every noon one of the older boys would go to a neighboring well and fill the pail with fresh water. Such was our water supply; it was not sanitary, but we all survived.

PERHAPS I'd better describe a typical day for me, about this time of year in 1929. We lived a mile from the school and if the weather were unsettled, we would walk. We dressed very warmly since the schoolroom was little warmer than the walk, especially if the fire was low. If the trustee-janitor who lived across the road, remembered to make the fire, we would leave our coats on until the room was slightly warm, and promptly at 9:00 o'clock, have opening exercises. This consisted of several songs led by the teacher—"Rock of Ages" and "A Spanish Cavalier" were our favorites, and we always ended with "My Country 'Tis of Thee". There was a good chance that our trustee-janitor had forgotten to make the fire or that it had gone out after he had started it. On such mornings we would play running games in our outdoor clothing all around the room for a few hours until the fire was doing its job again.

However, on the more ordinary days, the reciting of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, English, and spelling classes for the eight grades in the room took every minute of the day, minus of course, our recess in the middle of the morning and an hour for lunch—a cold one carried in a dinner pail. Sometimes we had unexpected time-outs when we took afternoons to practice for the Christmas play, or times when the school doctor came to examine us. Then too, we would celebrate a holiday such as Hallowe'en or Valentine's Day with an appropriate party.

Arbor Day, in the spring was a complete vacation. We spent all morning cleaning the school, inside and out. The girls picked up and dusted, washed woodwork and windows and inkwells, soaked cutouts from the windows and pasted new ones on, and straightened the insides of the desks so that the books didn't fall out when someone walked down the aisle. The boys took care of the outside—burned papers, disposed of branches and debris left by the melting snows, and raked what little grass thirty active kids would permit to grow on the ground beneath their scampering feet. As soon as this spring house-cleaning ceremony was finished, we took our lunches and walked a mile through the fields to Fiske's woods. Here we spent the afternoon picking wildflowers, teasing the couple that walked off by themselves (there were some even in District School), and looking for a suitable tree to take back and plant in the school yard. None of these transplanted trees ever lived, but it was a worthy purpose.

SUCH a haphazard schedule as this would probably fill our present-day educators with dismay, but I don't think it should be condemned. Modern schools do have better sanitary and lighting facilities, warmer rooms in winter, and less elastic schedules. Not ever having had these things we didn't miss them. We had music and gym and even dramatics of a sort, besides the regular schedule from spelling to history, and I never knew an alum of District Number 10 to have trouble in his higher education at the city schools.

I am not exactly bemoaning the decrease in number of our rural schools, and certainly I am not against the founding of our wonderful centralized schools, but let's remember these fading institutions with respect. They did their job well.

Campus Fads

By Mary Jerome '43

FADS! FADS! College clothes are based on fads! Rubber boots, ear muffs, reversibles worn rain-side out regardless of the weather, knee socks, dirty saddle shoes, gaily colored head-kerchiefs—all these and more too, can be seen here on the campus on a crisp and snowy winter morning as the students "slosh their weary way through the snow" to their eight o'clocks amidst the chimes.

Perhaps one of the most sensible of these fads, worn mostly by girls, are the rubber boots, seen in many hues, shapes, and sizes. Black, red, brown, and white boots make a path in the snow for the late comers whose main supports are saddle shoes and knee socks. Besides ploughing a path for others, the rubber boots are advantageous to their owners by keeping feet warm and dry. Some boots fit over saddle shoes and are half length, while other boots are knee length, worn over heavy wool skating socks.

No matter how the boots look, the owners prefer them to saddle shoes which get wet in the half melted snow. Wet shoes mean wet feet; wet

feet mean bad colds; thus the school song changes to:

To the infirm we must go,
To the infirm we must go,
Hi, ho, the dairy, oh,
To the infirm we must go.

Once out of the infirm, on with the saddles—more wet feet. Now, don't you believe that boots are really sensible for our wintry weather?

"Alike as two peas in a pod" best expresses the appearance of the reversible owners, for regardless of the weather, reversibles are worn. They serve the two-fold purpose of raincoat and topcoat. Many mistakes are made in the identity of students due to these reversed reversibles.

But back to saddle shoes, the oldest fad, once more. Throughout the years they have withstood the criticism of our elders and now are more of a necessity than a fad. The contrast between the white and brown is very striking at first but after a month's wear, the distinction is no longer noticeable. Not only are they comfortable and easy to take care of, (since no care is required) but they are also practical; they go with

all colors and the thick rubber or crepe soles are long lasting in spite of scuffing on cement walks and icy roads.

THE newest fads are knee socks, short skirts, and hip-length, baggy sweaters. There certainly is nothing handsome about this costume but it is comfortable and warm except the bare expanse of knees. Whether or not these long sweaters and short skirts are patterned after the styles of 1929 is a question yet to be answered. The knee socks keep legs warm at least to the knees, but the few inches between the skirts and socks turn blue with the cold. At least these socks are much warmer than the ankle socks worn by a few. Most everyone wears some combination of this campus style because it is the latest craze and everyone's doing it, so we say, why shouldn't we?

Head-kerchiefs are comparatively new and have been accepted as "the thing" to keep ears and heads warm.

Louise Burnett is the head of the home economics department at the
(Continued on page 49)

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Through Participation

By John Wilcox '42

FUTURE Farmers is one group which is not open to the softening that comes from being spoon-fed on the rich curriculum of palatial school plants. They are striving and learning for themselves. In fact they literally have their fingers in this pie called democracy. In this they are as originally American as the pioneer building his own cabin.

Many people, of late, have come forward to observe that even though we want the tenets of democracy taught in our schools, the school is the last place where they are taught. These people do not recognize the mere understanding of history and social studies as the teaching of democracy; to truly teach democracy is to teach through participation.

The farm boy of today is not getting the chance to participate in his chosen vocation that Dad had. Highly mechanized farms, and the lust for efficiency have served to divorce the farm boy from the duties that were once expected of him. It has become his job, as that of others of school age, to go to the class room and be 'cultured', a thing far removed from the understanding of adult problems which he will need soon after graduation.

The program of Vocational Agriculture has recognized that mastery of subject matter is not all the future farmer needs. He needs an insight into real farm and community problems. This insight demands more than going to class, reading books, and memorizing long lists of dry facts. It is up to the program of Vocational Agriculture to give the student this necessary training as well as a mastery of technical material.

More and more we are coming to emphasize the word 'participation'. Participation in farming, in the community, in social functions, in adjustment to living and working problems, and, most of all in LEADERSHIP—this is the essence of the F.F.A.

program.

A Future Farmer's program is not all mapped out for him. He develops it; he improves it; and he sees that it is carried out. It is the job of the teacher to advise his Future Farmers, not to dictate to them. The teacher may plan much of the school work, but he should stand by in the capacity of adviser to the rest of the program, exhibiting a very essential enthusiasm.

DURING this year's Farm and Home Week we will be able to observe hundreds of Future Farmers at work. They will be conducting their state convention. Well-trained student officers will preside at the meeting and they will do it with skill and confidence. Other delegates, by virtue of their training in local chapters, will be able to make motions from the floor and participate in committee work. Here will be a living and working example of what we mean by learning through participation.

In this meeting, much of the story of the year's work will be brought to light. We will hear the delegates talk about thrift programs, building libraries, participation in farm cooperatives, organization of recreational programs, and scores of other things they are doing.

To illustrate the Future Farmer's programs, we can look in on any vocational Agricultural Department in these United States. During the day, we will find the boys consuming subject matter at a tremendous rate. If we were to follow one of them home, we would find that he was applying what he had learned that day, or perhaps he would be found mulling a problem over with Dad! Part of his after-school chores will be the care of crops and animals which are his projects. Not only his projects, but his responsibility, for care, management, record keeping, and final sale.

In this way, the student faces real

(Continued from page 48)

But more than that, they protect the girl's curls from the whistling winds and temperamental weather. In addition to all this, they add a sparkling color note to the drab reversibles and bring bright dots to the campus.

The ear-warmer is the ear muff. For the girls they could not compete with the head-kerchiefs, their popularity is diminishing, but the fellows still enjoy them because they seldom wear hats to protect their

ears.

It is hard to classify either gabardine ski-suits or reversibles as a fad for they have already proved themselves worthy of recognition as a permanent style. The ski-suits are light weight, warm, attractive and wind proof. The ski-suits description fits the reversible except the reversible is attractive on one side only.

These fads comprise the main part of a college student's wearing apparel. Although some are frivolous,

farm problems. He may seek advice, but final decisions are his. Be they right or wrong, he will remember them, and the reason for their success or failure.

Don't let any educator try to tell you about this program in the dismal jargon of professional pedagogy. It is not to be explained in that way. It is a simple, down to the earth program, with student participation as the heart and the center of it.

WE BELIEVE that the F.F.A. has something. The stiff-stayed educator might do worse than to take a day off from devising fancy curriculums, to have a long and humble look at America's greatest youth organization.

With the nature and demands of this great program in mind, teacher trainers here at Cornell are emphasizing it in teacher preparation. Educational study includes a study of the F.F.A., and an organization has been set up to acquaint prospective teachers with the program first hand.

This organization is the collegiate chapter of Future Farmers. They are affiliated with the New York State Future Farmers, and work in co-operation with them. These college men run their organization on the same basis as the high school student. However, their aim is different. College men are aiming to prepare themselves to advise the F.F.A. Organization.

Through the F.F.A. these college men are getting an insight into rural problems necessary to the teacher. This year, great emphasis is placed on preparation to face social problems. Here too, learning is carried out through participation. Learning social games and learning the place of the teacher in the community society is this year's program. It will be carried out in cooperation with prospective teachers of Home Economics.

most of them are satisfactory and may possibly become the accepted form in future years.

New Board Members!

Editorial Board: Marie Call '42, Mary Strok '43, Barbara Hall '43, Mary Jerome '43, Eleanor Slack '41, Alice Popp '42.

Business Board: Louise Mullen '43, John Murray '44, James Whitaker '42, Paul Barrett '44, Jeanne Leach '44, Gordon Jones '43.

Home-Ec Doings

From
Van Rensselaer
Hall

Farm and Home Week Pre-vues

A "pre-vue peek" at the Farm and Home Week program makes us wish that the next few weeks would just fly by! While Mrs. Roosevelt won't be here, still the rostra of speakers is a distinguished one.

Harold (Body, Boots, and Britches) Thompson, Mary Schwartz Rose (writer and nutrition expert), and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Poletti of Albany—these will be familiar personalities to Farm and Home Week visitors. The Polettis will discuss what kind of citizens our children will be.

A return engagement has been requested of Elizabeth Scoville, young Corning lawyer who last year aroused a wave of interest about the legal phases of a family's financial management.

In addition to outside speakers there will be many of the college staff who will talk. Dean Carl Ladd, Miss Mary Henry, acting director of the college, Marie Fowler, Mark Entorf, Dr. Helen Bull, Dr. Helen Monsch, Gladys Butt, Charlotte Robinson, and Florence Wright are included, and swell our "must" list to huge proportions.

The titles of scheduled lectures show that every phase of homemaking will be considered. There will be food preparation demonstrations with question-answer periods, and lecture's on "Food and Fun from the Case Vegetable Garden" to be given by a Herkimer County homemaker.

We're certainly not going to miss Beth Cummings' "If I Were the Mother of a Teen-age Daughter" or Mark Entorf's "Youth—an Unused Resource." Other titles arouse our curiosity too: "Any Woman Can Be Good Looking", "The Shoe in History and Romance", "Springtime is Sewing Time", "Women's Health After Forty", and "Eating to Prevent Disease."

Time will have to be elastic that week, because we just have to hear May Massey tell how authors, illustrators, and editors make our books.

Then, too, we want to include some of the foreign exhibits and lectures. Norway, Sweden, Bulgaria, Japan—if we can't visit them, at least we can learn about them.

With that full program it looks almost impossible to cover more, but we intend to fill in our spare minutes with community sings, concerts, plays, a banquet or two, and a public speaking contest. No, there won't be any "dead" hours for us that week!

New Year's Resolutions

Minutes are golden; I throw mine away . . .
You don't have to tell me, I'll rue it someday.
Now I could be noble and write down a slew
Of faults I might better, or fine things to do.
But age brings wisdom, it's true and it's sad
That virtues don't tempt me, I'd rather be bad.
I'll never remold me, it's futile to try.
"Eat, drink, and be merry, tomorrow we die!"

Corinne Hickox '42

Dietetics

The third in a series of vocational talks by experts in their own fields was given recently when Miss Katherine Harris, of the Institution Management Department talked to a group of dietetic majors. Speaking of the opportunities in the field, she emphasized the increasing importance of the managerial area in dietetics, and advised all undergraduate students to include in their course of study some business, personnel and economics courses.

"Scholastic rating in your own college takes a major place in selection of students for internships. There is a great deal of competition for training periods in the best hospitals, many of which provide a chance for doing some graduate study in connection with the training. Students will do well to make careful inquiry as to entrance requirements, and courses offered."

Meeting !!

A mass meeting of Home Economics students will be held in Martha Van Rensselaer Auditorium at 7:30 p. m. on Wednesday, January 8th, to discuss how the college is cooperating with national, state, and local defense organizations.

The possibility of student participation will be considered by Miss Mary Henry, acting director of the college, Miss Marie Fowler, Mrs. Martha Eddy, Miss Helen Canon, Miss Olga Brucher, and Miss F. M. Thurston. Opportunity will be given for questions from the floor.

Preparations for the mass meeting were made at the last council of the student faculty committee on defense plans.

Did You Know That

. . . the New York State College of Home Economics is celebrating its fortieth anniversary this year? It was started in a basement room in Morrill Hall, the only furniture being a chair, a table, and a few books.

. . . the course in Home Economics was at first merely a reading course taught by Martha Van Rensselaer, but later became so popular that seven more teachers had to be hired?

. . . in 1909, a legislative body visited Cornell, and were served luncheon in Roberts Hall by the Home Economics Department? On the menu was scalloped cabbage which "made a hit" with certain members of the board.

. . . the first building that the department could call their own was Comstock Hall to which they moved in 1913? On Monday after moving day the cafeteria was to open for Farm and Home Week, but on Sunday night only half the equipment was there; nevertheless the meal was prepared and served, and the equipment arrived after the close of Farm and Home Week?

Vocationally Speaking

The Home Economics Club is sponsoring a series of vocational talks on the various fields open to Home Economics graduates. In November Doctor Ruby Green Smith, Director of Home Demonstration Agents in New York State and Miss Dorothy Delaney, Assistant State Leader of 4-H Club Agents spoke on the opportunities for Home Economics graduates in Extension work, discussing types of jobs, qualifications, salaries and opportunities for advancement.

In December Mr. M. L. Hanna of WHCU spoke to the girls about the vocational opportunities in the field of radio. He expressed the feeling that radio is a dynamic field with many places for women who are interested and qualified. He offered a personally conducted tour through the new station.

Miss Dorothy Brayton '41, chairman of the vocational series has announced that the future meetings will deal with opportunities in the fields of commercial foods, teaching, merchandising, and personnel. She is being assisted with the arrangements by Miss Ruth MacBride '41, and Miss Florence Miner '41.

St. Agnes Eve Dance

Get your date now for this January formal.

Miss Rose Writes Days Are Not Dull

Bridging the gap between California and Cornell, Miss Rose's letters bring the colorful descriptions and thoughtful observations about life and people that were so much a part of the personality admired by students who knew her.

After weeks of househunting, she and Claribel Nye, former member of our staff and now at the University of California, have leased and somewhat settled "a tiny dwelling which has charm." She describes their new home, saying, "It is a snug fit, this bit of a house, but nevertheless we have the illusion of spaciousness with the 'big' room, the terrace and the view."

Miss Rose tells of several long trips around California visiting date and grapefruit orchards and ranches. Characteristically for Miss Rose "the days are neither empty or dull. One Sunday we drove to a meeting at Stockton which corresponded to our annual Federation meeting in Syracuse. That night we heard the Farm Bureau Chorus—a really remarkable performance. It begins in units in the counties. An interested group inaugurates the project there and this group practice together the songs to be sung at the annual meeting. Then, they have county-wide practices. Later they have regional practices. On Sunday morning of the day they are to sing for the public, they have a day of joint rehearsal. There were hundreds of them, men and women. The chorus was held in a huge auditorium in Stockton. Members of the chorus all wore black choir robes and entered from the back of the auditorium, marching down the four or five aisles. Very impressive. Psychologically very interesting, for each participant seemed to feel his or her importance to the success of the enterprise. The songs chosen were beautiful, dignified, representative of the very best in music. An amazing performance result. It was almost unbelievable that such accuracy, expression, unity and quality could have been achieved by a single day of rehearsal of an entire chorus."

She describes the weather in glowing terms, and of herself she adds, "I am loving and enjoying it all. My own freedom, and the freedom of the atmosphere that is California's and the hospitable spirit and welcome of the Californians. Time is my own, and with all there is at my command there is still not enough for all the things to do and to be done."

**Ruth Cothran**

Script in hand, a microphone in front of her—that's the typical picture of Ruth Cothran, Home Ec senior whose friendly smile is so familiar to upper campus students.

This year's president of Mortar Board is busier than any other two people we know. Mornings she may be found in the WHCU station writing and broadcasting educational scripts. Afternoons and evenings—well, classes, the duties of a Balch vice-president, square dancing, music and poetry fill whatever spare hours she may have.

Yes, this senior is busy but she avers she doesn't mind it. "I came here from a Cornell family, knowing what Cornell had to offer, and I was determined to make the most of my four years."

That was no idle boast—and Ruth started in her Freshman year when she placed among the first ten of more than a thousand college students who entered a nationally sponsored radio contest. Arête, the Glee Club and the Sage Chapel Choir claimed Ruth's attention, too, but her chief interest lay with the Radio Guild.

Junior year found Ruth head of the dramatic and casting department of the Guild, treasurer of the junior class, secretary of Arête, and a member of Raven and Serpent. Then, as if that weren't enough, this activist's girl worked as assistant in the publications office in the College of Home Economics.

A capable, versatile person, with spirits as gay as her smile, Ruth deserved the Omicron Nu election which she achieved this year! Congratulations, and a wish for further success!

Defense Lines at Home

What can I do toward aiding in national defense? That's a question students are asking of one another and of faculty members these days. What can we do? That's what Home Economics people are asking now.

In a talk at the Omicron Nu initiation banquet held recently, Miss Olga Brucher, of the Foods and Nutrition Department, expressed her opinion. "The greatest contribution of a young person today is the awareness of a need to be physically and mentally alert."

Miss Brucher stated that the term "mobilization of resources" applied not only to material but also to human resources, and added that students could help most by concentrating on their present program of educational training.

Miss Brucher went on to say that clear thinking was essential to world adjustment in any day, but more especially necessary today. For that reason she urged that students take every opportunity to become accurately and well informed about world issues, and thus achieve better understanding of the turbulent society in which they are living.

Index of American Design

Art in America does have a tradition of its own, which is just now being unearthed by the work of the PWA in their project called the **Index of American Design**. American crafts of all kinds from our earliest times are being recorded in the most minute and exact detail. These drawings and paintings by artists who work under WPA are to be reproduced and eventually this country will have available for study and enjoyment, portfolios of pictorial records of its design, painting and handiwork. This source material secured from heirloom articles in private homes as well as from collections will be of inestimable value to our own and future generations. The articles included are furniture, textiles, costume, and a few pieces of jewelry mostly from the New England region.

The Art Gallery in Martha Van Rensselaer on the third floor has a large collection of these reproductions on display now. Drop in for a few minutes look at them, it's well worth your time.

Elections

Congratulations to Eleanor Slack '41, Alice Popp '42, and Mary Jerome '43, home economics girls newly elected to the editorial board of the Countryman.

Need Research in Marketing

Research in agricultural marketing and distribution is the greatest present need of agriculture, according to Dr. Carl E. Ladd, dean of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.

Dr. Ladd spoke to a delegation of State Grange Masters who came from the recent national convention in Syracuse to a one-day meeting in Ithaca. He said that research in this field is as important to consumers as to producers, and that the problem of efficient distribution is as unsolved in city business as in agriculture.

Dean Ladd expressed his belief that marketing will yield to scientific research methods just as have the problems of farm production.

In describing the agriculture of New York state and the work of the State College, he pointed out that New York ranks fifth among all the states in total value of agricultural products and ordinarily ranks first in value of dairy products, second in apples, and is among the leaders in the production of potatoes, eggs, vegetables, and grapes.

The Dean also revealed that the number of students in agriculture has doubled during the past ten years and now is about 1600. The agricultural college at Cornell has, in addition, about 100 short course students, 400 graduate students, and 900 summer school students.

Dr. Ladd said the people of New York state have supported a large and comprehensive research program in agriculture because they know this expenditure of funds brings new wealth to the State equal to many times the cost.

Professor Willman Presents Trophy

At a dinner given by the Saddle and Sirloin Club at the Stock Yards Inn, in Chicago, Professor John P. Willman, President of the National Block and Bridle Club, presented a plaque to the Iowa State Livestock Judging Team and coach in recognition of their winning the International Livestock Judging contest for this year.

Professor Willman is well known among agriculture and animal husbandry students as the professor of sheep and swine husbandry. He was honored last year by being elected president of the Block and Bridle Club.

State Agricultural Defense Committee

The New York State Council of Farm Organizations, anticipating the need for a group to mobilize farm resources for defense and to prevent unnecessary hardships to farm life and business growing out of disturbed world conditions, organized the New York State Agricultural Defense Committee, the first of its kind in the country. Present membership consists of the following representing their several organizations: Fred Sexauer, Dairymen's League Cooperative Ass'n, Chairman; Herbert P. King, New York State Farm Bureau Federation; Mrs. H. W. Wagenblass, New York State Home Bureau Federation; W. J. Rich, New York State Grange; Wessel Ten Broeck, Jr., New York State Horticultural Society; Henry Marquart, New York State Vegetable Growers Association; Leigh G. Kirkland, G. L. F. Exchange; Carl Wooster, Agricultural Conservation; Harold Peet, Soil Conservation; Harold Stanley, Land Use Planning Committee; Millard Davis, Farm Security; H. B. Munger, Production Credit; William Mapes, New York State Poultry Council; John Rioch, Jr., 4-H Federation; and E. S. Foster, Secretary.

Arnot Forest

In 1927, Cornell University received from the heirs of Matthias Arnot a gift of 1,639 acres of cut-over land in Schuyler County. Later, certain minor additions brought the total to 1,922 acres. This year the University leased from the Federal Government an additional 1,833 acres of abandoned farm land purchased under the Resettlement Administration. The tenure of the lease is 95 years.

This tract of land is being managed to promote timber growth, prevent soil erosion, and provide for both plant and animal conservation.

Probably because of fires which swept the land, little pine is present in the timber now standing there. Hemlock, white ash, birch, maple, and basswood are the principal species and under the direction of A. B. Recknagel of the Forestry Department, the forest is steadily increasing in value. As yet no considerable income has been realized from the forest, but 20 years hence, Professor Recknagel estimates, the forest will be returning a tidy sum annually to the University as the timber then will be of merchantable size.

Cornell Livestock Judging Team Wins Second Honors

Cornell University's livestock judging team won second honors among eastern teams in judging at the International Livestock show at Chicago. West Virginia was first.

The Cornell team made the mid-westerner's sit up and take notice when they won first place in judging swine. The team scored 1139 points out of a possible 1250. The corn-belters feel insulted if one of their teams is not high in "hogs" and, besides, New Yorkers are only familiar with dairy cattle. It was, therefore, quite a victory for Cornell and next year the Mid-West schools will go into the contest with "blood" in their eyes.

Members of the team were David Longnecker of Rockville Center, Glenn Nice of Akron, Jeremiah Wanderstock of New York City, Stevenson W. Close of Ithaca, and Elton Borden of Schaghticoke. Alternate was Glenn Feistel of Carthage.

In individual judging, Longnecker ranked 12th in swine judging and Nice, 15th. The entire contest included judging of horses, beef cattle, sheep, and swine.

The team traveled into Indiana to judge horses on the Conner's Prairie farm at Noblesville, and to the Lynnwood farm to judge beef cattle. These farms are said to be two of the most famous breeding establishments in the country. They also stopped at Purdue University.

Coach of the Cornell team is Professor J. I. Miller, of the department of animal husbandry at the College of Agriculture.

Eastman Stage

Yes sir, it's bound to be good this year. The contestants will be six who survived from a group of forty three who entered the contest.

Here are the speakers whom you will see in action during Farm and Home Week:

W. A. Bigham, Sp. Ag.
I. Blixt, '43
Miss Marie Call, '42
R. Dagut, '42
H. Jaffee, '41
B. Miles, '43

Alternate:

R. W. Durlan, '42

Faculty Notes

New celery varieties about to be released by R. A. Emerson, Plant Breeding, and H. C. Raymond, Vegetable Crops, are attracting much attention and vegetable growers.

F. B. Hutt, head of the Department of Poultry since 1934, has been appointed Professor of Zoology and chairman of the Department of Zoology. He retains his professorship in the Poultry Department and will continue to teach and do research in breeding.

Several staff members of the New York State colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics have been designated to help the work of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities of America, during the coming year.

Dean C. E. Ladd continues as a member of the executive committee of the association; and as chairman of the committee on relations between the land-grant colleges and universities and the United States Department of Agriculture.

L. R. Simons, director of extension, was chosen as chairman of the committee on extension organization and policy, and will also serve on the committee on relations.

Professor Martha H. Eddy continues as a member of the committee devoted to the interests of the older rural youth.

Professor W. J. Wright, state leader of 4-H clubs, is a member of a new committee on citizenship training for rural youth and adults.

Other representatives of Cornell University at the recent annual meeting of the Association in Chicago, were President Edmund Ezra Day, Dean S. C. Hollister, Dr. Cornelius Betten, Professor A. W. Gibson, Dr. C. E. F. Guterman, Dr. Ruby Green Smith, and Professor Mary Henry, acting director of the College of Home Economics.

Announcement has been made of the coming retirement of George W. Parker from the position of bursar of the state colleges of agriculture and home economics at Cornell University.

Mr. Parker has been associated with Cornell for more than twenty-eight years, and has had charge of the business offices of the two state colleges during that time.

Since he entered the service of Cornell in 1912 during the administration of L. H. Bailey, Mr. Parker has served under six administra-

tions and has been intimately associated with the state institutions from their early days.

Dean Ladd in a letter to Mr. Parker on his retirement says: "At this time I want to have the opportunity to say how much I appreciate the fine loyal, honest, untiring effort that you have given to your work all these years. Those who have been closest to your work know, appreciate, and are grateful for all you have done to serve Cornell University, and, through the state institutions, all the people of the state of New York."

Mr. Parker plans to visit friends in Vermont, and later make his home in the Green Mountain state. His successor is Arthur H. Peterson, formerly of Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Peterson comes here with a wide experience in office management. He is a graduate of Oberlin College and holds an advanced degree from Cornell University.

Nutrition Parley

A state-wide nutrition conference for county agricultural, home demonstration, and 4-H club agents, and extension workers, was held at Cornell on December 9 and 10.

The meeting took on added importance because of the present emphasis on nutrition and its relation to national defense and the well-being of America. The importance of vitamins, proteins, minerals and similar subjects was presented, both as to animal and human needs.

The problem of undernourishment, it was said, is likely to claim attention in America both now and for many years to come.

The Cornell conference had been planned by the departments of animal husbandry, poultry, and foods and nutrition. Among the topics:

The problem of undernourished species; energy and digestible nutrients; the quality and function of proteins; minerals; human nutrition, a matter of balance; vitamins; the relation of soils and plant management to nutrition; and a discussion of human nutrition, food production, and defense.

Vegetable Crops Club

The Vegetable Crops club is one of Cornell's few purely informal clubs. It offers an opportunity for people interested in vegetable crops to become acquainted and exchange ideas. There is no sharp dividing line in

this club's activities. Faculty members, graduate students and undergraduates all participate in the program.

A typical meeting of this club is organized around education and entertainment. Leaders in the field of vegetable crops are frequently called upon to contribute to the club's program.

The club's officers for the current school year are:

Joe Clark, president
Jim Dudley, vice-president
Eve Lubon, secretary-treasurer.

Kermis Club

A capacity house and the crowd in stitches, that is the best way that we can think of to describe the success of the recent Kermis plays.

The last production consisted of three one act plays written by graduate students in drama and enacted by undergraduates from the upper campus. On the whole, the plays were a riotous portrayal of rural life in New York State during the good old days.

Kermis' next production will come during Farm and Home Week. Robert Gard's play, "Bill Wakefield's Legend", will top the list. It is a New York folk tale built around the activity of a tall story teller.

New fangled inventions will come in to prove their worth in M. F. Partridge's play, "The Electric Fence".

The third play in the group will tell the story of the struggle of a rural school against centralization in a real New York community. This is Loren William's, "The Checkered School House."

Kermis recently elected some of its competitors to the position of associate members. This group of newly elected associate members includes:

Ethel Baer, Sally Bickford, Douglas Bissell, Ann Bode, Elizabeth Brockway, Ruth Caplan, Elizabeth Carter, Joyce Cook, Frederick Erb, Rosemary Fallon, Edwin Fitchett, Ross Frair, Jane Furtick, Bernard George, Steven Gordon, Donald Irvine, Elizabeth Kandiko, Jeanne Leach, Arthur Lisack, Meta Mesterharm, John Metler, Allen Saxby, Ruth Russel, Olga Senuk, Milton Soper, Geneal Summers, Kay Volkman, George Vondrasek, Betty Whitaker, Janet Willets.

Waxing Fruits and Vegetables

By George "Doc" Abraham '39 and Kay Mehlbacher '43

THE next time you walk past a fruit stand pay particular attention to the glossy sheen on the fruits and vegetables. Many of them have been coated artificially with wax to preserve their freshness and to increase the attractiveness.

Although the process of artificially waxing vegetables is entirely new, wax emulsions have been used on fruits for many years. Today 80-90 per cent of the oranges grown in California and Florida are treated with some kind of wax. Other crops which are waxed commercially are apples, cantaloupes, tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, eggplants, and rutabagas.

The purpose of waxing is to provide to the consumer, produce which is fresher, neater in appearance, and above all to prevent shrivelling by conserving moisture. Fruits and vegetables are living organisms even though separated from the parent plants. They respire like animals, consuming oxygen and releasing carbon dioxide. The role of wax is to seal the openings in the skin. Besides retaining moisture, the wax causes gas to accumulate within the fruit or vegetable and in this way slows down the rate at which they breathe. From the growers' standpoint this is particularly desirable since it prolongs the life of the produce as well as retards the rate of softening.

Most fruits contain 80-85 per cent water and this is gradually lost as vapor through the openings in the skin. Mother nature endowed many fruits with a natural coat of wax to prevent this water loss. However, certain varieties of apples such as the Golden Delicious and Grimes Golden, were not richly endowed and for that reason they shrivel badly in storage. Artificial wax is used successfully on these varieties to prolong the storage life by as much as one half without impairing the flavor.

Growers in the Pacific Northwest apple region find it necessary to use wax since the fruit is washed vigorously in solutions of hydrochloric acid to remove insect spray residues. This process removes much of the natural wax on varieties like Delicious, and if the wax is not replaced artificially the fruit will not ship as well to distant markets. It may also be mentioned that acid baths often leave a dull finish which renders the fruit less attractive. This is obviated by artificial waxing

which imparts a glossy sheen to the fruits, rendering it more salable.

The methods used for waxing vegetables differ from those used for coating fruits, the simplest process consisting of dipping the vegetables into hot, liquid paraffin to which other substances such as resin and carnauba wax added in small quantities. This method is used extensively in Canada for waxing rutabagas, and is referred to as the **Canadian Process**. The wax is heated to a temperature of 260 degs. F. and the roots, which first have been washed and dried, are dipped into the hot paraffin for not longer than a few seconds. After removal from the bath, the wax forms a smooth, transparent, glossy coating for which housewives have developed a decided preference. In view of this, growers realize it becomes increasingly difficult to market their crop without first applying the wax treatment.

Perhaps the oldest waxing process is the slab wax method used by some in California for waxing citrus fruit. A slab of wax, consisting mainly of paraffin is pressed against rapidly rotating brushes which transfer the wax to the fruits. A more recent method is known as the **Brogdex Process**, which consists of spraying a mixture of melted wax on fruits, after which they are brushed mechanically until a film of the desired thickness and gloss is obtained. This method though it requires fairly elaborate equipment, can be used only on such crops as oranges or apples, which are not injured by the high temperature of the wax spray.

ANOTHER method consists of dissolving wax in a suitable solvent and spraying on the fruit after passing through an atomizer which converts the liquid into a dense fog.

However, the method most promising for waxing vegetables is the dipping process, using cold-wax emulsions. The vegetables are first washed, and without drying they are dipped into a wax emulsion of proper concentration. After removal from the waxing tanks, they are allowed to dry thoroughly before packaged for shipment.

The amount of wax used on fruits and vegetables is exceedingly small. At Cornell University it has been estimated that the total weight of wax on a bushel of carrots dipped into a wax emulsion is about one-tenth of an ounce. The layer of wax film is so thin that about 20,000 are required to span an inch. Obviously, the quantity of wax which may be

consumed if waxed fruits or vegetables are eaten is so small it could not possibly cause any harmful effect. Moreover, warm water readily washes off most of the wax.

Attempts are being made to incorporate in the wax disinfectants harmless to human beings. Some emulsions now contain small quantities of borax which is claimed to check a certain rot disease of tomatoes.

Wax is being considered for preserving perishable crops such as asparagus, which is one of the most perishable. Unless the stalks are kept under refrigeration, they soon wilt, and fermentation causes the tips to sour. Waxing has been used to delay the development of sour tips, and offers possibilities for shipments from the West Coast, the Carolinas or other regions far removed from the principal markets.

In recent years sweet corn has been offered for sale in husked form because of damage by the corn-ear worm. It has been shown that under such conditions, waxed corn has a decidedly better appearance than the unwaxed ears.

Some growers feel that the chief benefit of waxing cucumbers is to prevent the dark green color from fading to a pale yellow. Another advantage of waxing cucumbers lies in the fact that the wax film tends to reduce "pitting", a defect caused by low temperature injury and which often occurs in crops grown in the greenhouse and shipped to the market during cold weather.

From the commercial standpoint, the waxing of tomatoes seems to be of more importance than to any other vegetable. At present, large losses are incurred annually in "green-crops" shipped from California and the Southern States, and often a large percentage of the fruits have to be discarded due to decay, softening, and shrivelling. The wax film aids in keeping the produce in a firm condition. In the Northern states the waxing of tomatoes may become of great importance in lengthening the storage life of fruits picked at the green stage late in the fall.

THE apple you eat before retiring to bed tonight may be coated artificially with wax. If it is, you can eat it with a feeling of safety because it is as harmless as the wax in honey. But bear in mind the wax has played an important role in making the fruit a fresher product.

Former Student Notes

'09

George Miller is a District Supervisor for the "Federal Land Bank of Springfield. He is recognized as one of the best judges of fruit land in the country, and has been given special assignments from Washington which take him all over the country, away from his own large fruit farm near Albion, New York. Mr. Miller is a former member of the *Cornell Countryman* staff.

'11

Warren W. Hawley, Jr. was elected for his sixth term as first vice-president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation at its 25th convention in Syracuse last month.

'12

Don Ward, who for over twenty years was County Agent in Onondaga County, now is the manager of the Regional Markets in Syracuse. His daughter Barbara will graduate from Cornell this year.

'16

Royal G. Bird is now technical foreman in CCC Camp CP-2, Peekskill, N. Y. Roy has been doing consulting work in forestry for the past two years.

Harry G. Chapin is a dealer in farm produce and supplies in Lyons, New York. He and Mrs. Chapin (Helen Adams, H. E., '17) have four children, Cynthia Ann, 19 months, Mary, 12 years, Dick, 17, and Barbara, 18, who is a Freshman in Home Economics college at Cornell.

J. C. "Pete" Corwith has one of his two daughters, Virginia, starting Cornell this year. "Pete", who was an outstanding cross country runner, now lives in Water Mill, Long Island. Besides doing a good job of farming as evidenced by the fact that he is a Master Farmer he is a director of the G.L.F. and an appraiser for the Federal Land Bank of Springfield.

'19

Dwight B. Ranno, is assistant supervisor of the Deepwater Operating Company, Penns Grove, N. J. This is a power plant on the Delaware River supplying Atlantic City Electric Co., Philadelphia Electric Co., and duPont Dyeworks.

'20

James G. Gee is dean of Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville, Tex. Being a reserve commissioned officer, he expects to be called to active duty as a field officer.

C. Ainslie Phillips married Margaret D. Hansen October 12, in Sage Chapel, with Russell M. Phillips '16,

brother of the groom, and Mrs. Phillips (Helen M. Fraats '21) as attendants. The bride has been employed until recently in the College of Agriculture. They are living at 3595 Alabama Street, San Diego, Cal., where Phillips is an engineer with the Consolidated Aircraft Corp.

'22

Douglas M. Moorhead is a fruit grower and shipper at North East, Pa.

'23

W. O. Gilboy recently moved to Albion, N. Y., where Mrs. Gilboy will be the Orleans County junior extension agent.



'24

R. D. Perine is bookkeeper and accountant clerk for the Wilna welfare department, Carthage, N. Y.

'28

Harry D. Beaver is industrial traffic manager at the Rome division of the Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., Rome, N. Y.

Charles M. Bodger, is with Bodger Seeds, Ltd., El Monte, Calif.

John H. Caldwell, area manager of the Laurel Hill Recreational Demonstration Project, Rockwood, Pa., is "trying to accomplish construction of recreational facilities on 4,000 acres." His family consists of two boys, one girl, "and one dog." Mrs. Caldwell is the former Dorothy E. Briggs '31.

'30

Mrs. Carroll F. Reynolds (Erma Lewis) has a daughter, Judith Lenore Reynolds, born August 8. She lives at 439 Shady Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sam Levering is working winters with the Production Credit division of the Farm Credit Administration in Washington. During the summer he operates a large apple farm in the Shenandoah mountains. Sam is living in a recently built house that he designed himself. It is reported that he has one of the most beautiful views in the Shenandoah mountains,

being able to see as far as 35 miles on a clear day.

Lucile Grant Smith died November 22 at her home in Pueblo, Colorado. She studied at the University of Colorado, at the State College of Washington; came to Cornell with advanced standing and graduated in 1930 combining landscape architecture and ornamental horticulture. She held positions in the department of Household Arts of the College of Home Economics and in the department of Floriculture of the College of Agriculture.

'31

Elton Smith, "Smitty", is Secretary-treasurer of the Syracuse Production Credit Corporation. His address is 701 Ackerman St., Syracuse, N. Y.

'32

Stanton Allen is working the farm with his father in Valatia, New York.

Clyde G. Craig married Gladys A. Deinhadt of Buffalo on November 10. Craig graduated in agriculture in '32 and completed the course in hotel administration in '36. He was formerly assistant manager of the Buffalo Athletic Club and is now manager of the Cleveland Country Club, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

'34

F. Warren Hill, is teacher of vocational agriculture, vice-principal and athletic coach at Rush High School, Rush, N. Y.

'35

William L. Coggshall has been named chairman of the board of directors of the Empire State Honey Producers' Association.

'36

J. C. Bauernfeind has received a poultry science award, and his doctors degree, and now has a job in the research department of Hiram Walker Distilleries, Peoria, Ill., doing work on distillers' grains.

E. J. Cole, until recently Yates County 4-H club agent, is now Cattaraugus County agent, Salamanca, N. Y.

'37

Gene Hayden is assistant secretary of the Olean Production Credit Corporation and is in charge of the Fredonia branch. He is married and living in Fredonia, New York.

Byron L. Culver is the Warren County agricultural agent, Warrensburg, N. Y.

Leon F. Graves received his M. A. in meteorology and physics at Cornell

in June and is now working for a Ph.D. in meteorology at Cornell.

'38

Nelson Hopper and Esther Mandeville of Slaterville Road were married on November 17 in Sage Chapel. The Cornell chimes were played after the ceremony by Bruce Netschert '41 and a reception took place in the Terrace Room of Willard Straight Hall. Nelson is Oswego County Supervisor of the national Farm Security Administration.

Margaret F. Sullivan married Raymond E. Paetow, Jr. on November 21, 1940. Mrs. Paetow was graduated from the College of Agriculture at Cornell in '38 and from Cortland Normal School in '39. Mr. Paetow is employed by the Ithaca Gun Company.

'39

Byron R. Bookhout received his M. S. degree in August in Farm management and marketing at Cornell and is now working for his Ph.D. at Purdue. Byron's father died last summer and his mother is now at Purdue with him.

Marie Bennett is now Mrs. Alden M. Jones of Norris, Tennessee. Alden Jones is junior aquatic biologist in Economics at King Ferry, New York.

Pearl Slocum was married to Stanley L. Thompson last May. Pearl is continuing her teaching of home economics in Dalton.

Henry W. Simons, formerly the agriculture teacher in Hemlock, is teaching at the Rushville Central School, which has one of the best equipped agricultural departments in that part of the state.

William Matteson married Beverly Shepson of Corning, New York, in August, and is now working for the Comstock Publishing Company of Ithaca.

Hilda Morehouse is teaching home economics in Jamestown High School, Jamestown, N. Y.

L. R. Stilwell, a two year student,

was a campus visitor last month. His home is in McLean, N. Y.

Evelyn Louise Wilson edits the "Betty B. Smart" column in the Ithaca Journal. This column is a shopping guide. Teddy is living at 413 North Geneva Street, Ithaca.

John Wilska is a district supervisor for the Jamesway Manufacturing Co. He is located at Springfield, Mass.

'40

William Palmer after spending the summer working as a bookkeeper for General Mills in Brandon, Vt., is now assistant Farm Bureau agent in Seneca County, N. Y.

Harold J. Evans, Jr., is assistant agent for the Wyoming County Farm Bureau. Prior to that he worked for the G.L.F. in the Peru, N. Y. store.

Gilbert E. Brown, grad, former assistant extension forester at Cornell has been shifted from Pikeville, Kentucky to Indiana. Address: 313 Walnut Street, Huntingburg, Indiana. He is now engaged in construction of a log yard and mill to manufacture staves for Seagram's Whiskey Corp. at Jasper, Ind. His second daughter, Lynn Elliott, was born Sept. 27, 1940.

Willard DeGolyer, who was the class treasurer, is now with the air corps detachment, Lincoln Flying Field, Lakeland, Florida.

Arnold Fredrickson is teaching vocational agriculture at the Elmira Reformatory, Elmira, New York.

Albert G. Hall is with the Bureau of Game in the New York State Conservation Department. His home is in Troy.

Jane Hall was married to Bill Barrett '38 on June 26. They are living in Worcester, N. Y., where Bill is teaching vocational agriculture.

Alexander Edward Hagan died at the Cornell Infirmary on November 9, 1940 after a serious automobile accident on the Ithaca-Elmira road.

Elizabeth Keeney and Donald MacKenzie of Ludlowville, N. Y. were mar-

ried at Ludlowville on November 20.

Ralph Lash is an assistant Farm Security Administrator, located in Watkins Glen.

Bette Limpert is assistant home demonstration agent-at-large. For the past three months she has been working in St. Lawrence County.

Wilma Mehlenbacher married Stephen Hyde in July. They are living in Wayland, N. Y. Wilma is doing part-time work for the Soil Conservation Department.

F. A. Nerret is working in the laboratory at the Deerfoot Farms in Southborough, Mass. The Deerfoot Farms is a branch of the National Dairy Producers' Corporation.

Virginia Pease is homemaking teacher in Canaseraga Central School. Ask Virginia if it isn't handy to have these Cornellians driving to Ithaca every important week end.

Maurice Phelps married Elizabeth Phelps on June 29. Elizabeth has been teaching home economics at Scott Union School since January 1939. Maurice finished the two year course last June. They are living on his farm at Chaffee, New York.

Louise Rider is working as an associate 4-H Club leader in Elmira, N. Y. She is engaged to "Mack" Deller and the wedding is to take place December 21st in Ithaca.

Winton Klotzbach is teaching vocational agriculture in Sardinia, N. Y. He graduated with the class of '40.

Ellen "Tony" Saxe is teaching at New Berlin. Marian Stevens '39 taught there last year.

Margaret Soper is now assistant home demonstration agent in Madison County, Wampsville, New York. Her address is: 465 Elizabeth Street, Oneida, N. Y.

Grace Kinney '42 married Dr. Ralph Loomis of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania on November 17 in Sage Chapel. Mrs. Loomis will continue her studies. Dr. Loomis graduated with the 1940 class in veterinary medicine at Cornell.

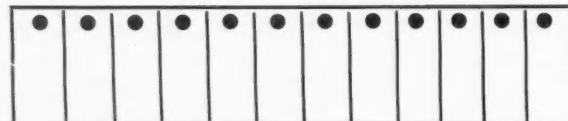
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● A good horse works best for a good horseman. A good horseman knows the value of the right kind of feed. He knows how to use a curry comb and brush.

So it is with land. A good farmer gets the best crops because he knows his land. He feeds it wisely and doesn't stint the grooming.

Thousands of good farmers, working together, have developed a system of getting the kind of plant food their land needs at the least cost. That plan is G.L.F.

These farmers have used the recommendation of college trained experts, experiment stations and their own experience to write the specifications for these plant foods.

These use G.L.F. to get the raw materials, to process these materials and mix them in proper amounts. They use G.L.F. to finance the purchase, manufacture, and distribution of these materials so that they are available when they are needed, where they are needed, and in the form in which they are most useful.

During the years that G.L.F. has been working for these farmers, changes have been taking place. These changes are toward better plant food and easier handling at cheaper cost.

In 1920, the average amount of material used per acre for plant food was about 300 pounds. This amount of material furnished about 40 pounds of actual plant food per acre.

In 1940, 300 pounds of the most used material furnished 60 pounds of plant food per acre.

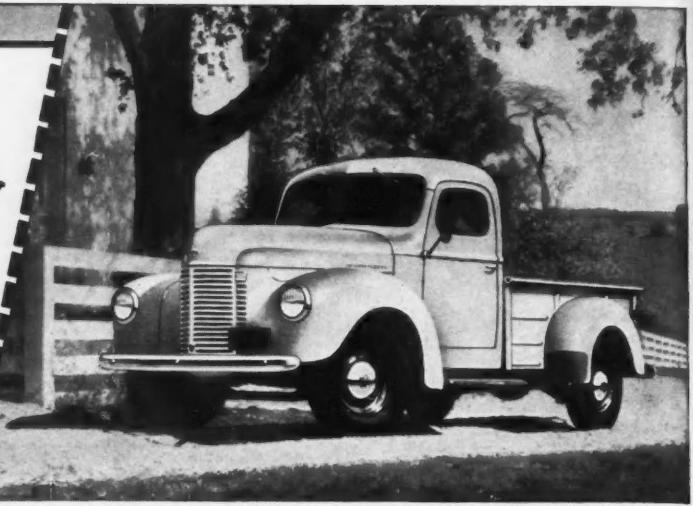
In 1920, farmers paid transportation costs on 750 pounds of material to get 100 pounds of plant food. In 1940, they paid transportation costs on 500 pounds to get the same amount of plant food.

These farmers have used G.L.F. through the years to bring about these changes. They have used G.L.F. to bring them better plant food at lower cost to feed their well-groomed land.



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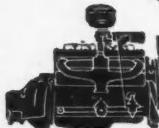
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